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THE recent annual meeting of the Arts Society has again called up and emphasized a question which was much discussed when the Society was re-organized in the spring of 1894. Previous to 1891 the senior year had been accustomed to manage student affairs, such as the Court, sending of delegates, etc., and also to secure as best they could the necessary funds. This latter was found to be a very arduous task and to obviate the difficulty the Arts Society was formed and up till 1894 it remained a mere money collecting machine. In that year a further change was made, giving to the Arts Society many powers and duties. Among other things it was proposed to give to the Society the right of appointing delegates to other colleges as there was a strong feeling that it was both anomalous and dangerous to have one society collecting the funds and another irresponsible body spending them. However, as up to that time there had been no abuse of the privilege it was considered that "for the present" matters might be permitted to remain as they were, reserving to the Arts Executive the right to restrict the payment of delegates' expenses, as any case might require. The Executive have been very timid of using their power, and as far as we know this restriction has never been exercised, though we think there have been some occasions when it should have used, both as to the number and also to the expenses of individual delegates. At this annual meeting a few restric-

tions were proposed for incorporation in the constitution, which it was hoped would improve matters, but these were voted down *in toto* and the whole question was thrown back into the old unsatisfactory conditions.

For next year, then, we have just two checks on the lavish expenditure of the students' money: first, the good sense and moderation of the senior year, a factor which has satisfactorily regulated the matter in many former years, and second, the hitherto unused power of the Arts Executive to refuse to pay excessive expenses. However, it seems to us that this important function should be permanently placed on a more definite basis. Students, as a rule, are not overburdened with money, yet they contribute cheerfully to funds which they understand to be necessary and reasonable, and on this account we think it imperative that such funds should always be placed beyond suspicion of abuse or mismanagement. Two very good suggestions have been made, first, that a maximum amount to be expended in sending delegates should be fixed; and, second, that our representatives to the various colleges should be elected at the annual election of officers in October. This method of appointment is in successful operation in several other colleges and would, we are sure, add to the interest in the annual elections, as well as result in the selection of men representative of the general body of the students to carry our greetings to sister institutions.

* * *

A liberal education is beyond the reach of the great majority of men, many of whom are hindered by very stern necessities from entering the charmed circle of "those who know." In a sense it is true that "ignorance is bliss," for the uneducated pass through life with a happy unconsciousness of what they miss, yet, from the standpoint of the initiated, their loss is deep indeed and pathetic.

It is doubtful whether college students value as they should the advantages they enjoy and the responsibilities devolving upon them. No matter for what profession a man is fitting himself, he should feel that he is to be an apostle of culture. The function of an educated man in the community

is most important. He need not hope to be highly appreciated by his fellows, and perhaps the truer he is to real culture the less he will be known and applauded. Yet his work, if done well, will last and that is the main thing.

The popular mind is a curious collection of inconsistencies. The average individual holds together, without any sense of discrepancy, a mass of notions derived from various sources and altogether heterogeneous. Latent contradiction is there in abundance but it remains latent, for this mass of notions is not stirred by the ferment of living thought.

Men come to college with such a mass of notions; they should go away with a system of thought from which all effete matter has been expelled. It is such a mental transformation as this, and no mere passing of examinations, which will make them true, though kindly, critics of life and benefactors of the race. Many students are not exacting enough with themselves. They rest content with much less than a thorough transformation of thought; the vitalizing ferment of reflection does not penetrate the whole mass of their notions, and just so far as this is true they fail to realize the object of a college course.

* * *

Few exchanges reach us whose editors do not in some way complain of the non-support of college institutions by the undergraduate body of their respective colleges. Various reasons are assigned for such neglect of manifest duty on the part of students, and many are the devices which have been suggested to remedy this evil. Strangely enough several of the panaceas prescribed by our brother editors as a cure for decaying college spirit, such, for example, as a great central body that shall control the workings of all minor societies, are already in actual existence at Queen's. And yet it does not require much effort of introspection to show that we too are suffering from the common evil, to a less extent, perhaps, than some other colleges, but sufficiently to hamper seriously the working of several of our most important institutions. Ask the average undergraduate the cause of this and he will probably excuse the selfishness and remissness of himself and his fellow-delinquents by the plea that such institutions are not representative, are controlled by graduates or men who are not closely in touch with the great body of students. And though even this fact is no excuse for his conduct, we find, on reflection, that he is not far from the truth with regard to the influence exerted by the older students. The existence in close connection with the Arts Faculty of the Divinity and Medical Faculties insures the presence among us of a considerable number of gradu-

ates, in many instances men who have identified themselves with college institutions from the beginning of their course, and for this reason possess the confidence of their fellow-students. As a result there is, perhaps, laid upon them a rather disproportionate share of responsibility in the management of societies to which graduates are eligible for membership. Their past record is a guarantee that they will conscientiously and to the best of their ability discharge the duties assigned to them. Our graduates are seldom obtrusive in seeking such appointments. Instances may be cited in which they have entrenched upon offices which custom has dedicated to the undergraduate, but such cases are rare. What is desirable then is not that graduates should take less interest in student institutions, but that undergraduates should take more. So many of our men are an unknown quantity outside their class work that in proposing a committee or selecting officers for any of our societies the choice of men is really quite limited unless we select them at a venture. Many good men who are prominent in the counsels of their own year ignore other institutions entirely and they remain practically unknown to the general body of students. There are scores of men who could benefit both themselves and their fellow-students by taking an actual interest in student organizations who are scarcely heard of except in examination lists. If graduates are too prominent in our societies it is largely because so many of the best men among the undergraduates shirk their responsibilities as citizens of a college democracy.

IN MEMORY OF DUNCAN McRAE, DIED MARCH 12th, 1897.

A hush has fall'n upon our joyous throng
Where late the merry tones of laughter rose,
Silenced the usual jest, the jovial song;
The ceaseless banter now no longer flows.

The angel, Death, has sped on shadowy wings
And breathed on one who to our hearts was dear;
In place of our late gladness, sorrow brings
The heartfelt sigh, the unavailing tear.

We scarce believe that him whom we have known
In manly strength excelling all beside,
Death can have claimed so early for his own,
And quench'd his life yet in its youthful pride.

It seems as if but yesterday he stood
Endow'd with all that youth and vigor gave,
A genial friend, a comrade true and good,
A man at all times kind, when need be, brave.

But now his ear has heard that voiceless call
Which summons from the living to the dead,
Which casts o'er brightest hopes a gloomy pall,
And shows our fond anticipations fled.

Thus to our view does still recurring death
The vanity of human strength oft show,
How utter our dependence on the breath
Of Him who did on man this life bestow.

Nor may we say that life was spent in vain,
Nor think it come to an untimely close,
Nor 'gainst this Sovereign will may we complain,
The work performed by each God only knows.

We humbly bow before this high decree,
And joy that ours is not a hopeless grief.
For there is One who has giv'n us victory
O'er the dark grave, and from grim death relief.

—'98

NEW SONGS FOR SCHOOLS.

J. Fischer & Bro., 7 Bible House, N.Y., have sent us the following new songs:

1. The Tinker's Song. (For Boys.) J. Wiegand. Price, 40 cents.
2. The Chinese Umbrella. (For Girls.) Chorus with umbrella drill. C. H. Lewis. Price, 50 cents.
3. The Crafty Old Spider. J. Wiegand. Price, 40 cents.

They will prove very interesting to persons who are getting up eutertainments at schools or social gatherings. Numbers 1 and 2 are beautiful and attractive action songs, and number 3 contains a good moral lesson for young and old. The music is very tuneful and catchy, while the accompaniments are written in an easy and graceful style.

LITERATURE.

RUDYARD KIPLING AS A SHORT-STORY TELLER.*

II.

THE leopard cannot change his spots, neither can a writer his individuality. He may write to-day in poetic form and to-morrow in prose, but underneath both prose and verse the same man appears, and he who is pre-eminent in prose is pre-eminent not by virtue of the poetic qualities of his style, but by his prose genius. Though he may wander into the fields of poesy his feet will only run swift and sure when he is on the ground suited to his nature. Scott was a prose genius; and his poetry is remembered not so much for the qualities which are peculiar to poetry as for the local colour, the romance, the chivalry, which are found in an immeasurably finer manner in his novels.

So is it with Kipling. His poetry lacks fineness and variety; it attracts by its robust strength, its striking realism, its vigorous and stirring music; but if a reader wishes to enjoy these qualities to the

full in Kipling he must seek his enjoyment, not in his poems, but in his short stories. So altogether superior are some of these short stories to the stories of any other of our modern writers that one is almost inclined to borrow an expression from Andrew Lang and let the matter rest there. Lang, in one of these fine moments when he had his appreciative mood to the fore, dismissed Kipling with the words: "Kipling—*et après!*" He is indeed our only transcendent short-story writer, and his genius seems exhaustless in this particular vein. It might have been supposed that after he had given us all we could stand of Ortheris, Learoyd, and Mulvaney that he would have spent himself, and would become a dead letter; but while these vigorous studies were still fresh in our minds "The Jungle Books," those most wonderful fables of modern times, came to rouse our admiration at the art, the restraint, of one who seemed to scorn restraint, and to defy the finer side of art. During the past two years he has turned his versatile pen to giving life and beauty to steam and machinery. In this field he is at his best, not in a poetic study such as "McAndrew's Hymn," but in such a piece of prose as "The Ship That Found Herself," where every nut and screw, bolt and rivet, plate and beam, rod and crank, become living parts of the animate craft that feels her way blindly through the Atlantic smother from the Old World to the New.

But Mr. Kipling will hardly succeed in surpassing in interest the stories in which our old friends, Ortheris, Learoyd and Mulvaney, figure, and the very excellent *Edition Definitive* of "Soldiers' Tales," from the press of MacMillan & Co., is taken up with the same pleasure with which these same tales were welcomed six or eight years ago. Two of the tales will stand reading once a year—"The Drums of the Fore and Aft" and "The Courting of Dinah Shadd." These stories are so well known that it would be impertinence to analyze them here; but both are excellent examples of Kipling's art. He prides himself on his realism, and the world delights in calling him a realist; but these stories are in reality a triumph of idealism, or whatever you choose to call it, over realism. In "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" he has a brace of heroes, wretched little street Arabs, profane, vicious, but with one saving quality—truthfulness. As we read we find another, patriotism; and yet another, inseparable love for each other. As we close the story we have forgotten all about the realism of the barrack life, of the struggle in the mountain passes, of the closing touch where the Brigadier claims that all the honour was due to his "craft, strategy, wisdom and foresight," and keep step with the noble little ruffians as they gallantly turn the tide of battle.

*Soldiers' Tales. By Rudyard Kipling. London and New York: MacMillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp Clark Co.

With a tow-row-row-row-row—
To the British Grenadier.

In "The Courting of Dinah Shadd" our old friend, Mulvaney, is of course the hero. A romantic character, if ever there was one, with a heart like tinder! And was there ever a more romantic friendship than that of Ortheris, Learyod and Mulvaney? Were it not for the romance so closely joined with the realism in Kipling, the god with the brute, his works would have but a short existence. But to see the romance in Mulvaney's composition, read his description of himself on the day that Dinah accepted him, and he kissed her "on the tip av the nose an' undher the eye."

"That day," he says, "I throd on rollin' clouds. All earth was too small to hold me. Begad, I cud ha' hiked the sun out av the sky for a live coal to my pipe, so magnificent I was. But I tuk recruits at squad drill instid, an' began wid general battalion advance when I shud ha' been balance-steppin them. Eyah! that day! that day!"

And Kipling has an idealist's love for his characters, a fondness for them which is beautifully shown in the closing words of this same sketch.

"When I woke I saw Mulvaney, the night-dews gemming his moustache, leaning on his rifle at picket, lonely as Prometheus on his rock, with I know not what vultures tearing his liver."

Critics are now asking, "But will Kipling ever write a long and strong hook?" So far he has certainly not succeeded, and his "Captains Courageous," at present running in *McClure's*, is no better than former efforts; but who can say what a man of only thirty may not do? Usually at thirty the first feeble efforts of a writer of promise struggle to the light of day. But—and Mr. Kipling is now in serious danger of being told how to become great—if he would achieve a weighty masterpiece he must find a hero. So far his heroes have been too close to the brute; a grand, a lofty, a noble hero is not in his pages. When he touches such a plain of life he becomes a sneerer and a cynic. But with so much of life before him, with his multifarious experiences, with his power of concentration and self-criticism, no one can forecast his future.

T.G.M.

The Presbyterian congregation at Westport, of which the Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., was pastor, before accepting the call to Stirling, have extended a unanimous call to the Rev. A. C. Bryan, B.D.

Revs. T. J. Thompson, M.A., J. A. Black, B.A., S. S. Burns, B.A., and a number of our other graduates were in the city last week to attend a meeting of Presbytery.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY MAN IN THE MINISTRY.

AT the outset I must make clear what sort of man is meant when I speak of the University man. I do not refer to any or every graduate, inasmuch as it is quite possible for a young man of ordinary ability and average application to pass the examinations necessary to the securing of a degree and still fail to catch the distinctive spirit of a University. In a University career extending over eight or nine years one is sure to meet with students whose education is mainly the accumulation of information, who never feel the need of bringing unity into their intellectual life and who are never led to question and examine the bases of their religious faith. Without either blaming or praising such men, let me say that it is not of these I would write in this paper. When I use the term "University man," I refer to the student who *has* felt the need of seeking some sort of unity for his intellectual life, who *has* been led to question and examine the bases of his religious faith, and whose creed, whether orthodox or heterodox, is at least personal.

What is likely to be the experience of such a University man in the ministry? At first, bitter disappointment. He leaves the University well-equipped with intellectual apparatus, his trunks heavy with Kant and Hegel, with works on the "genesis and physiology of the conscience," with volumes on Biblical Introduction, etc., and addresses himself to the new work of "candidating." Being generally a man of an ardent temperament and forgetting in the glow of his enthusiasm that the men and women whom he addresses are engaged in the practical business of life and quite unused to the ideal world in which he lives, he discourses in a manner altogether too ethereal and discovers some months after that the people have called a man with little or no intellectual equipment, with no depth of religious nature, and with, perhaps, only one recommendation, the fact that he is an eloquent speaker. A few experiences such as this give him at last a rude awakening, and when he next appears as a candidate before a congregation he is a sadder and a wiser man, sadder because he has discovered that even ministers can stoop to use the tactics of the politician; wiser because he has learned to sympathize with the people's needs.

At length he does impress the majority of a congregation as a "lad o' pairs," and receives a more or less unanimous call. With the call in his hands he congratulates himself that his troubles are ended, and hastens with joy to his new field of labour, his head full of the grandest schemes for the education

and elevation of the people. The ordination and induction once over he proceeds to get acquainted with the people, and so eager and enthusiastic is he that he never asks himself whether he is pleased with his work or not. But, after some time, his last call is made and he has time to breathe and think. At once his mind reverts to his grand schemes for the education of the people, and he gives himself to the composition of great sermons—sermons showing the true function of the prophet in Israel, the growth of the mind of St. Paul as traced in his various epistles, the gradual development of revelation, etc. But, alas, after a few weeks of such sermonizing he has another rude awakening, for he finds that the people do not attach as much importance to such themes as he does and that, if ever they are to be handled with profit, he must create the taste by which they are enjoyed. He learns, at first with something like chagrin, that, while the man who regards life and religion from the people's point of view secures an immediate popularity, he himself has to wait for recognition and run the risk of being soured while waiting. But if he is a true man, anxious to give to others what is his own soul's life, he will not complain if he is not recognized at once, nor will he misunderstand the hesitation of the people in venturing upon untried seas of thought. In his hours of bitter disappointment—and these must be part of the lot of every minister whose mind is of an imaginative caste—he may feel like crying out with Carlyle, "30,000,000 Englishmen, mostly fools;" but, in his saner moments, his human sympathies will re-assert themselves; he will give himself with new interest to an investigation of the actual conditions of his people, their educational advantages, their home life, the nature of their employment, and while a sigh may escape him as he sees his grand schemes vanish into thin air, a new resolution will be born in his soul—a resolution to deal with people as they are, to take them where they are and lead them gradually and gently into the larger truth and the wider life.

At the same time his intercourse with the practical world gives him a new sense of perspective. At a distance of one hundred miles from college the questions of the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch and the Davidic authorship of the Psalms lose in dimensions, and although a man of scholarly instincts can never regret the time spent during his college course in the minute analysis of the text of Scripture, still his contact with the practical world changes his standard of values and convinces him that the use of Biblical criticism consists solely in making clear the spiritual message of Israel. His anxiety to speak a living truth to men and thus

arouse them to thought and action is perhaps the best corrective for any exaggerated estimate of the value of criticism, and his critical insight will be all the truer for this necessity, under which the pulpit puts him, of distinguishing between the permanent and the temporal, the essential and the formal. And so after months, or, as in some cases, years, the seasons of panic and despair which at first visit his life—seasons during which he doubts whether he will accomplish anything as a minister for the uplifting of men, whether it would not be better to have less intellectual apparatus and be in closer sympathy with the popular point of view—come to him at wider and wider intervals and he settles down to his church work with the growing conviction that he can make his influence felt for the widening and deepening of the life of the community. As he becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the religious needs of his parish, and as the mental excitement consequent upon a new settlement passes away, he discovers a profound meaning in the systematic discipline of a University course. He finds that his knowledge is a well of living water springing up within him and that sermonizing is not a matter of gathering so much material from this commentary and that, but simply speaking forth the living thought and sentiment which the study of the Bible kindles in his own mind and heart. He wakes up to the fact that he is not at the mercy of every book he reads or every speech he hears, and by the independence of his thought and life he soon gathers round him the thinking men of the community and thus establishes relationships which are a never-failing source of pleasure and profit. Besides his comparatively wide acquaintance with the human spirit, as it expresses itself in history and literature, enables him to possess his soul in patience when he sees the people carried hither and thither by the various religious movements which now and then visit our country towns and villages, and saves him from the alarm which such movements often cause. But, best of all, the logic of his thought, though never paraded or expressed in syllogistic form, does in time make itself felt in the minds of his hearers, and to his great joy he sees indications from time to time that the people are actually—thinking.

The writer of this article has been in the ministry for only two years, but they have been years of earnest, even distressing, thought, and the optimism of his outlook has not been easily won. No University man can find much satisfaction in measuring his success arithmetically or by the furore he creates. He must be convinced that he is deepening men's lives before he can rejoice in his ministry. And it is the opinion of the present writer that the

greatest need of the church to-day for the deepening of religious life, at least in such a province as Ontario, is fresh thought and feeling about the great verities of religion, and such a need only the University man is prepared to meet.

R. J. HUTCHEON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHANGES IN THE CURRICULUM.

To the Editor of the Journal:

THE following thoughts, Mr. Editor, were suggested to the writer by the inter-year meeting of '98 and '99. That meeting was a brilliant success, and impressed those of us who have spent high half a score of years at Queen's with the fact that "College am a mover in" still.

On attending such a gathering one cannot fail to notice that in some respects the student body of to-day is decidedly different from that of seven or eight years ago. In particular we notice that the majority are far younger than were the men of '92 or '93, many of them being in comparison with the latter mere youths. This is no doubt praiseworthy to the men who have attained this standing at such an early age. It does not follow, however, that a better result in university work will ensue. In fact the general opinion seems to be that for success in a college course a reasonably mature mind is required. Whether that be the case or not, we notice very few of the "grown men" who were so common in the classes of former years. Their absence is due, we are told, to the rule lately enforced that all must matriculate. Now it is rather a pity that men of this type, men who almost invariably did the very best work, should be excluded by any stricture from the University. Some of the professors feel the injustice of this and lament that in losing these men of mature years they have lost their most satisfactory students.

It is not out of the way then to suggest a remedy. Why not allow men who have reached a certain age, say 21, to enter and take up the regular work without this imposition. For men who have been in business or professional life and have decided after they were out of their teens to take a college course, it is altogether too humiliating to go back to the high school or collegiate to study along with mere children, and under men who are perhaps their juniors. There are other considerations, too, that we need not discuss, which make such a course impracticable. Since then the rule mentioned is of value only to keep too ambitious youngsters within bounds, why not allow it to have that effect still in relation to them, while on the other hand it does not put an ob-

stacle in the way of men of riper years and judgment. Again, nearly half the students present at that meeting were ladies. Eight or ten years ago they numbered only two or three in each year and their presence could be simply ignored. But when they number one-third of the whole body of students relations have changed, and it is not out of place to ask if the curriculum is not to be changed in some way to correspond. Now many of the ladies are attending the University solely for the purpose of a liberal education, a smaller number perhaps with a view to teaching or some other profession now open to woman. All without exception make a decided effort to obtain a degree, one reason being that in general they do not wish to appear at a disadvantage beside their fellow students, and in particular alongside their rivals of the other sex, who are so slow to acknowledge their ability. In consequence, a great deal of hard work is done on classes that are of no particular advantage, and that are anything but attractive. The object is to get them off so they will not stand in the way of a degree.

Now no one can help being concerned to see the bloom fading from the cheek and the brightness from the eyes, or to find the spontaneous rippling laughter and the graceful sprightliness of step giving place to dulness and weariness, and this all because of uncongenial work. Glancing at the course given in the Ladies' Colleges heretofore, we find that music and painting have been looked upon as of primary importance. This indicates a demand for culture in this direction. A woman's education is not complete without some attention to the former at least. If this be true, if general culture be the object, and if these branches must be taken up before or after a university course, why not make them integral parts of that course? In lieu of them other classes that were uncongenial could be dropped, and moreover the ladies would have an academical standing in these branches that would serve them in good stead for professional purposes. The course in that way, too, would be made lighter and they would be given credit for work really done.

How this is to be attained it is not perhaps so easy to see. A chair in music is still a thing of the future. But have not the Ladies' College, or the Conservatory of Music, and the Arts School obtained such a standard of proficiency as to permit affiliation in this work. Whether the present condition of affairs makes this possible or not I am unable to judge. If possible, it would surely be well to make some such change, and thus place on the list of subjects those that require to be studied for a fully rounded education, leaving out those that are sheer drudgery and that have no further significance after exams. are over.

Again, the presence of divinities at that meeting suggested the close relation of the faculties, and their influence on each other. Every university, we believe, should include a study of theology and every theological college should have as its basis and in actual co-operation with it an arts department. The influence of the theological department on arts men and arts work cannot be over-estimated. It is pre-eminently this influence we have to thank for the fact that Queen's is not a mere mechanical grinding mill, turning out men who will fit into the moulds prepared by the Department of Education. The fact that her early professors, not only in divinity, but in arts, were theologians or men who looked at all things from a universal point of view, has given the true and proper direction to the arts course. Men in Queen's are taught that the valuable thing in a college course is not to gather and heap data together, but rather to learn proper principles and methods and points of view by which after study may be guided.

On the other hand daily contact with arts men and arts professors has had a strong influence on theological students. The cant and formalism so dangerous to divinity men are giving many a rough shock in continual contact with men who are studying the same problems from a scientific or philosophic point of view. As a result long-faced piety disappears, and along with it the phraseology and mode of reasoning that belonged to our ancestors of the stone age. The close connection has, we believe, done much to make our divinity students rational men, and for this we are rightly grateful. And not only the men but the course has been kept rational this way; and of no small moment in this direction is the part being taken in actual theological work by our Professors in philosophy and Greek.

The arts department has done much in giving us the work of these men alone. We wish, if possible, to return the compliment; we believe there is one way open. American universities have recognized the propriety of a chair in Bible study. We commend such a spirit. The Bible surely is as worthy of being made a text book as Plato or Kant or Wordsworth.

Just to show our good will, then, we would like to see the Principal's class made one of the regular classes of the University. The sceptical man may smile at the idea, but there are scores of men (and women too, perhaps) who would gladly take advantage of such an opportunity were it offered. If it were, we believe the result would be advantageous to our fellow students in arts and to the welfare of Queen's. May not the idea be worthy of serious consideration?

H.

ARTS SOCIETY CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the Journal:

It is not my desire to fill the columns of the JOURNAL with controversy over trifling questions, but I think it is my duty to reply to an editorial which appeared in the last number.

I am not at all clear as to what the writer has tried to make out, but, if I might be allowed to hazard a guess at his meaning, I would say that he has attempted to criticise the present conditions of the Arts Society and the attitude of certain students with reference to the constitution. I may, however, be altogether wrong. It is difficult to say. He is a man of so many metaphors, and his diction is so redundant and even contradictory, that meaning is almost obscured. Whoever he may be, he is, evidently, a man who has dabbled in philosophy and politics. It is a pity that a university student should become so enamoured with philosophical and newspaper phrases that he must, at the cost of obscurity and even absurdity, parade them before his readers. But this is characteristic of the gentleman, if I guess him rightly.

He begins his article by calling attention to the fact that the annual meeting of the Arts Society is at hand. In the second sentence he says that the Society is "in a kind of transition state at present." This was in the first verbal tangle I had to unravel. What does the writer mean by a "kind of" transition state? Why does he modify "transition state" by the words "kind of?" He evidently mean simply a transition state and through his love of words has fallen into redundancy. We see this again in the further modifying phrase "at present." Surely "is" is equivalent to "at present." In the same sentence he goes on: "each year it becomes necessary." Evidently this is not a permanent necessity, it merely becomes a necessity as each year comes round. Does the writer not mean that "it is necessary at each annual meeting?" Again, the phrase: "to further perfect its organization." Is not perfection an end? Can "further" be used with reference to it? Do not these confused and contradictory words mean, simply, improve? "And differentiate its functions!" "And differentiate its functions!" What can the gentleman mean? Surely if it has more than one function, those functions must be already differentiated. It is here that we must bring our guessing powers into action if we are to get relief. I think the writer simply means, give it new functions and further define the old ones. But my statement is open to contradiction. A hundred different readers might interpret it in a hundred different ways. So if anyone can point out a more evident meaning I would gladly accept it, for, as I say, my interpretation is the result largely of guess-

work. In the very next sentence the writer says: "There appears to be a tendency to push to the furthest extreme any latitude, etc." I must confess that to me it is a profound mystery how one can "push" latitude. I think the critic has confused *latitude* with *opportunities* allowed by latitude. Again, we have the words "furthest extreme"—quite on line with "further perfect." Musical jingle of words. "Sweet smoke of rhetoric," as Armado would say. Truly this is a man

"That hath a mint of phrases in his brain:
One, whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony."

And how appropriately and forcibly he uses these stump phrases! Observe: "Squeeze the treasury dry;" "A scarcely concealed itching of the palm;" "May well fear for the future;" "Perilously near the spoils system;" "Stem the tide."

Of course we may pass over such trivial grammatical errors as that in the third last sentence where the writer says "is *being* held," when he meant to say "is *to be* held." Of course the critic knew better, it was only a slip.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I have interpreted this critic's meaning rightly, I must strongly protest against the imputations he has made concerning certain of the arts students and the senior year. Flat contradiction is no argument, but I think I am only using at least equal rights with the writer—and perhaps more legitimate ones—when I assert that there was no tendency "manifested" towards "squeezing the treasury dry," no "itching of the palm," and no "advocation of the spoils system." I challenge the writer to point out one case in which the students advocated an unnecessary expenditure. What grounds has the writer for imputing mercenary motives to those members who desired to limit the surplus of the curators? They simply could not see the justice—and it is a question to me if anyone can—in large surpluses being held by a committee of the Society when the Society itself might stand in need of the money.

When he goes on to comment on the action of the senior year in sending the chairman of the Arts Dinner Committee to Varsity, I must say that I fail to see the sequence. The writer says: "When it becomes necessary." Then he admits the necessity of a representative. How this is connected with "an itching of the palm" and "the spoils system" is more than I can understand. And what value has the phrase, "As far distant as Toronto?" Evidently the only exception he takes is to their choice of a representative. Well, if anyone is to blame in the matter it is not those who chose the representative, it is the representative they chose. And I am willing to shoulder all the blame. The gentle-

man knows well that when I left for Toronto there was nothing remaining for me to do in connection with the dinner. Moreover I left a very competent gentleman in charge of the position in case anything should arise.

My communication has been somewhat lengthy, Mr. Editor, but it was such an "amazing labyrinth of intricacies" that I had to deal with, I could scarcely get through quicker. In conclusion I would say that I have confidence enough in my fellow students to assure this man of many metaphors that we "*can* count on" the coming senior year, together with those members of the present senior year who will be here next session, and all other arts students, to use wisdom in "further perfecting the organization" and "differentiating the functions" of the Society; to resist the "tendency toward pushing latitude to the furthest extreme;" to prevent the "squeezing of the treasury dry;" to cure the "concealed itching of the palm;" to steer our Society away from its position so "perilously near the spoils system;" to "stem this tide," and to "place the Society on a sure footing for all time to come."

I hope if the critic has any further remarks to make he will show the courage of his convictions by subscribing his name.

I am, yours truly,
C. E. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Journal:

In your last edition nearly a whole column of words appeared to express the wailing and lamentations of some pure-hearted soul for what he seems to consider a crying outrage on the part of certain students, but which really amounts to a little shortsightedness on his own. And after sorrowing through the subject with such droning insinuations as one might make against the veriest traitor to his college, he winds him with a most eloquent drum to arms for all loyal students to take their stand against "such actions." Now, Sir, I have no intention of using up good time and space in dealing with what I consider such a trivial matter, but I would like to assist "Student" in seeing his way clearly through the troubles by which his poor heart is tossed. That dance held at the Frontenac was one given, for the most part, by Queen's College students, who, as private individuals in a free country, took on themselves the liberty of entertaining a number of their friends in the way they thought fit. It was not given in the name of Queen's or any of her institutions, mainly to avoid the claws of such chronic upholders of "true principle" as the man who has taken on himself to do all the worrying for the A.M.S. The invitations distinctly read "Students' 'At Home,'" and were

issued in the name of the secretary of the committee appointed by those who supported the dance. And Sir, I now consider it most presumptuous for any man to style himself "Student" in the columns of a paper and deny another the right of doing so in something of the same capacity. As students we have a right to call ourselves such, whether in Queen's or out of it, whether in any college or as extra-murals, and no A. M. S. has any right to dictate to us otherwise. The dance at the Hotel Frontenac was not given "under the patronage of the name of Queen's University," nor was any "cover" for such an "action" needed. And again, Sir, I protest against our being identified with the students who ran any "excursions for private gain." The particular excursion referred to was advertised under the name of "Queen's College Athletic Association," while the invitations for that dance, I repeat, distinctly read, "Students' 'At Home,'" no mention whatever being made with regard to Queen's, or any other institution.

I am sure that every student of Queen's, whether he be the person called on by "Student" or not, feels that the principle which he tries to maintain is perfectly right, but it has absolutely no proper application in this particular instance, and I hope that "Student" will see his way more clearly before making another gallant but unnecessary onslaught.

jus.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE last open meeting for this term was held in Convocation Hall on the 13th. The Musical Committee, assisted by the Levana Society, had prepared a good programme, but many of those who had promised to contribute broke faith with the committee and as a result the programme was considerably curtailed. The numbers that were given were all well rendered. They consisted of: Piano solo, Miss Ryckman; violin solo, Miss Macpherson; selections, Glee Club; recitation, R. Hunter, B.A.; solo, J. Macdonnell; recitation, Miss Grenfell; faculty song, A. J. Meiklejohn. The report of the Musical Committee was received and adopted and the following Committee elected for next session: D. W. Best, W. G. Tyner, A. J. Meiklejohn, H. V. Malone, B.A., J. M. Scott, J. F. Sparks, W. C. Baker, M.A., secretary.

The attendance at the meeting on the 20th was like the first robin, or the festive bull-frog, an unfailing sign of spring. When the hour for opening arrived J. W. McIntosh, M.A., was called to the chair, where he presided with dignity, being clothed

in authority and a long overcoat. The two important features of the meeting were the hearing of a deputation from the Senate regarding Convocation amenities, and the delivery of the President's annual address. Professors Shortt and McNaughton, representing the Senate, spoke with regard to the part the gallery should take in the approaching Convocation, and the Chairman, with becoming courtesy, assured the gentlemen that we would take it into our "serious consideration." The matter has been referred to the Executive and will come up this week for discussion. The President's paper was entitled "A Century of Law in Ontario." It was a popular treatment of what to the laity is a dry subject, and it is to be regretted that there was not a larger house to hear it.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At the March meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society the President, Mr. N. R. Carmichael gave an address on the "Electric Spark." He explained and illustrated some of the phenomena of electric storms, went into the theory of lightning-rods, showing that these so-called preventives of destruction are anything but infallible, mentioned the precautions that have been taken to make the Washington monument proof against lightning, consisting not of one or a few points but of a whole framework of iron covering the top of the obelisk and, connecting with the elevator shaft inside, which acts as a conductor down to the ground. A disquisition on anode and cathode rays, which would have been illustrated better by means of the tubes themselves than of black-board sketches, formed a part of the address.

The programme of the Society for next year is almost ready for publication. Mr. Burton's paper on the "Struggle in Canada for Responsible Government" will be given early in the session, and six others on classical, scientific, economic, theological and literary subjects will be read by members whose special studies have been devoted to these various departments of letters.

KINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT.

The convener of the Kinematograph Committee has pleasure in announcing that the sum netted from that entertainment for the gymnasium fund amounts to \$148.56 (one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents).

The ladies would take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the committee so kindly appointed by the Alma Mater Society, and especially to the chairman of that committee, all of whom rendered valuable assistance towards the success of the entertainment.

WILLIAMSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Amounts received by the Treasurer, J. B. McIver, towards the James Williamson Memorial Scholarship Fund :

Net amount received from Dr. Williamson's estate. \$777 28
Subscriptions received as per list appended. 406 00

\$1,183 28

Two remarks may be made on this statement. First, what a commentary on the character of the beloved old Professor is in the fact that his estate amounted to less than eight hundred dollars! It should be remembered that he left the best of his library to Queen's, as well as his "estate." Secondly, the subscriptions amount to \$594, as will be seen from the list appended, but if all who loved him send in even small sums they will surely come to at least as much as his "estate." We shall gladly publish additional subscriptions in our next issue, or the next.

It should also be noted that the students' memorial to Dr. Williamson took the form of the most beautiful brass in Convocation Hall. It was uncovered last April by the President of the Alina Mater Society.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

Principal Grant, D.D., Kingston, \$100; interest paid	\$ 6 00
James M. Farrell, B.A., Kingston, \$100; interest paid	6 00
Robt. S. O'Loughlin, M.A., New York, U.S.A.	100 00
Rev. Alfred Gandier, M.A., Halifax, N.S.	25 00
Charles Macdonald, LL.D., New York, U.S.A.	25 00
A. E. Malloch, B.A., M.D., Hamilton.	20 00
Mrs. Keith, Halifax, N.S.	20 00
E. R. Peacock, M.A., Toronto.	20 00
P. C. McGregor, M.A., Almonte.	15 00
Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Bridge of Weir, Scotland.	10 00
John Mudie, B.A., Kingston.	10 00
T. D. Cumberland, B.A., Brandon, Man.	10 00
J. B. McLaren, M.A., Morden, Man.	10 00
Alex. McLeod, B.A., Winnipeg, Man.	10 00
J. T. D. Mackenzie, M.D., Kingston.	10 00
Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, LL.D., Quebec	10 00
James Armour, B.A., Perth.	10 00
Rev. Robt. C. H. Sinclair, B.A., Oliver's Ferry.	9 00
Rev. James Cumberland, M.A., Stella.	5 00
Mrs. James Cumberland, Stella.	5 00
Rev. Arch. Currie, M.A., Sonya.	5 00
Rev. R. Chambers, Bardezag, Armenia.	5 00
Prof. A. P. Knight, M.D., Kingston.	5 00
G. L. B. Fraser, B.A., Ottawa.	5 00
M. Flanagan, Kingston.	5 00
Richard J. Clark, M.A., Victoria, B.C.	5 00
S. D. Pope, B.A., LL.D., Victoria, B.C.	5 00
W. T. McClement, M.A., Chicago, U.S.A.	5 00
Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Valleyfield.	5 00
A. F. Riddell, Montreal.	5 00
Miss M. J. Thompson, B.A., Almonte.	5 00
Rev. John Hay, B.D., Cobourg.	5 00
Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, B.A., Cape Vincent, U.S.A.	4 00
Rev. E. D. McLaren, B.D., Victoria, B.C.	3 00
Rev. D. Strachan, Rockwood.	2 00
Mrs. Drummond, Kingston.	1 00

(Signed) J. B. McIVER,

Treasurer.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council of Queen's University was held in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday afternoon, March 16th. A committee consisting of Mr. E. J. B. Pense, Dr. Goodwin and Dr. Knight, representing the School of Mining and Agriculture, made application on behalf of that corporation for affiliation with the University. In addition to the degree of B.Sc. as set forth in the last calendar, it is proposed to establish the degree of M.E. (Mining Engineer), and also the degree of D.V.M.S. (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery), which will be granted upon a three years' course of study, modelled upon the course in the Royal Veterinary College of Edinburgh. On motion of Mr. A. T. Drummond, it was agreed to recommend the proposal to the favorable consideration of the Trustees at the annual meeting of the Council, and the Principal, Mr. A. T. Drummond, Mr. G. M. Macdonnell and the Registrar were appointed a committee to draw up the terms of affiliation.

A letter was read from Mr. J. G. Bourinot, LL.D., D.C.L., C.M.G., Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada, inviting the Council to send a representative to their annual meeting in June next. This was referred to the general meeting of the Council.

The following were announced as newly elected members of Council: W. F. Nickle, B.A., barrister, Kingston; Rev. N. McPherson, M.A., B.D., Hamilton; Rev. T. J. Thompson, M.A., B.D., Belleville; Rev. D. Strachan, B.A., Hespeler; J. J. Macleannan, B.A., barrister, Toronto; Rev. R. Laird, M.A., Campbellford; Rev. Jas. Binnie, M.A., B.D., McDonald's Corners; Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., Almonte; T. A. Bertram, M.D., Dundas; Francis King, M.A., barrister, Kingston.

Mr. P. C. McGregor, M.A., Almonte, received the nomination for election to the Board of Trustees.

DR. AMI'S LECTURE ON "THE EARLY INHABITANTS OF CANADA."

This lecture is to be the first of the evening entertainments arranged for by the ladies of Kingston in connection with the April Convocation. It will take the place of the science lectures formerly given on the Monday evening before Convocation. Miss E. Macpherson has undertaken dramatic entertainments for Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and Mrs. R. T. Walkem for Wednesday evening. Convocation week will be crowded with "events."

Dr. Ami's lecture, illustrated by sixty lantern slides, has been given in Ottawa and Montreal to audiences comprising the intellectual life of those cities. As a graduate of Queen's, he should get a still warmer welcome here. We give a part of the Montreal *Star's* report of the lecture:

"The last of the series of lectures in the Somerville course was delivered before an audience which filled every portion of the hall, by Dr. Henri M. Ami, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, who spoke on 'Extinct Forms of Animal Life.' Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell introduced the lecturer. Dr. Ami treated his subject with consummate ability, and from first to last held the attention of those present by his graphic description of animal life in prehistoric times. Incidentally, in the course of his remarks, he described the sand stone formations and the coal deposits of Canada and the United States, in which a large number of the skeletons of these ancient animals have been found in such great numbers that the geologist had experienced little or no trouble in articulating the various bones, the result of which had been to show that this planet, and especially this portion of it, had been populated ages ago with animals and fish of mammoth size, beside which the elephants and whales of the present day seemed small in comparison.

The pleasure of the lecture was greatly enhanced by a series of excellent limelight views. At its close Dr. Ami was tendered a vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Cherrier, seconded by Dr. Wesley Mills."

Who does not want to see the Stegosaur with brains both in head and tail? O for a double supply of brains when exams. are on!

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FOLLOWING is the final year song of the graduating class in medicine, which was sung at the last annual dinner. With the exception of the skit on himself, it was composed by Mr. Barber and sung to the tune of "Tommy Atkins" by Mr. H. V. Malone. The hits contained in it were well received by the students.

Oh! they came here in the fall of ninety-three,
Freshmen, sophomores and juniors they have been;
They soon will have the coveted degree
Conferred by Chancellor Fleming in the spring.
With their record as a class we've nought to do,
That is estimated by our faculty;
In this badly written lay we'll endeavour to portray
Their points of individuality.

CHORUS.

Then here's to ninety-seven,
They're the best class turned out yet;
They're a credit to the college,
They're a crowd we won't forget.
May they never lose a patient,
May they always get their fee;
Here's then to ninety-seven,
May they all successful be.

Alex. Ford's our genial, jovial president,
Familiarly he's known as adipose;
His talents take the line of management,
No business tricks exist but what he knows.
He is great on steamboat work and rugby too,
We feel sure he is as honest as the day;
But one weakness we're all on to: when he goes up to
Toronto
He always stops at Whitby on the way.

Percy Bannister is neither mild nor meek,
No axe to grind, no wires to pull has he.
He always wants to sing or else to speak,
On prescriptions he's a great authority;
He's an intellectual giant, so he says!
But has lost his old-time popularity;
He was never in the running, for the votes all went to
Dunning,
And the latter took the trip to 'Varsity.

In Sidney Gould, our medical divine,
We have a speaker with some common sense;
His memory is a veritable mine
Of points in favor of his arguments.
The insane to see he oft to Rockwood goes,
Though some friends of his are mean enough to state
That his studies are a blind; he a lady goes to find,
And that in a uniform he's met his fate.

Then there's big ice-wagon Kelly, who's in fine
The embodiment of dignity and grace;
His maiden effort in the moustache line
Now decorates his dreamy, smiling face.
He has great plans for the future that we know,
Since he did his best to make us understand,
That he'll charge a great big fee, and a specialist will be
On diseases of the female thyroid gland.

There's Sir Walter Byron Scott, our handsome man,
He is tender on the subject of his age;
He converses with the nurses when he can,
His interest in their welfare can't assuage.
He is still a little off on Syncope,
For in a faint he never saw a lady fall;
He wears a ribbon red, has curls upon his head,
And his moustache is the envy of us all.

Letellier is chief justice of our court,
A better judge ne'er held our wool sack down;
He's prominent in every line of sport
And a favorite with the ladies of the town.
Milk's record at the hospital is good,
He sticks right to his duties like a burr;
Hypocrisy's his sin, for he once got drunk on gin,
Though he poses as a strict teetotaler.

Ernest Croskery's the youngest we've struck yet,
He's an expert on the plaster splint we're told;
For the broken limb a perfect fit he'd get,
Because he'd use the sound one for a mould.

McCarthy, though the clinics he attends,
Has no use for the K.G.H. at all;
When the ulcer's floor fell through he went to the Hotel
Dieu,

Where they patched up his intestinal canal.

Though McArthur is so quiet and so meek,
His attentions to the fair sex are well known;
Though his visits are quite frequent through the week,
He on Sunday night ne'er fails to see her home.
Now house-surgeon Vincent Barber is the next,
A tribute to his genius we would pay;
He's the favorite of the nurses, for he writes them pretty
verses,

And for him they'll weep when he is gone away.

Jess Dunning like Mohamet's coffin hung —
Midway twixt last year's hell and this year's heaven—
Till he took his place the delegates among,
Since then he ranks as one of ninety-seven.
Carscallen knowledge musical disclaims,
No taste or ear has he for tune or ditty;
Did he call a meeting? Nit! What chump gave him the sit
Of chairman of the Musical Committee?

Jack Harty is a wonder on the ice,
He's an expert with the hockey stick and puck;
Inanition seems to be his only vice,
At exams. he always seems to trust to luck.
Knight's name brings to our mind the lance and lists,
And the mediæval men of martial stamp;
And his name is no misnomer, for in the sultry summer
He was cavalry instructor at the camp

Each football crank is quite familiar with
The athletic figure of our Arthur Ross;
We hope in Kingston he'll conclude to live,
His absence from our team will be a loss.
Drummond from our gatherings always absent is,
Since the afternoon that he the court defied;
He'd a popper in his hand, and no copper had the sand
To bring him to the court room to be tried.

Willy Huffman, though diminutive in size,
Is well fixed both for stomach and for brains;
He is great on gynaecology and pies,
While at whilst the needed points he always gains.
Charles B. Dyde our expert anæsthesian is,
Though his record on the canine needs revision;
He chloroformed too fast, and poor Doggy breathed his
last,
Ere Doc. Mundell made the primary incision.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have accepted the invitation of the Senate to be present at the coming Convocation. This Convocation promises to surpass in interest all previous ones. At it the portrait of Dr. Bell and a memorial brass will be unveiled, the former a gift of the Faculty, the latter given by the students as a token of their esteem for the retiring Registrar.

ARTS COLLEGE.

Y. M. C. A.

ON March 12th D. M. Solandt led the discussion of the topic, "Inconsistencies." The leader is to be commended for his courage in dispensing with notes and giving his remarks in a frank and easy manner. "This above all to thine own self be true and it follows as the night the day thou can'st not then be false to any man." That truth, he said, was the key note of a consistent life. The rest of the hour was well occupied by other members who took part.

A departure from our programme of topics was made the following Friday, owing to the presence in town of Rev. Murdoch McKenzie, lately returned from Honan. The missionary kindly consented to address the students in Convocation Hall. His address showed very deep insight indeed into the character and customs of that old world people and remarkably sound judgment as to the manner of presenting Christian truth to heathen minds. He said the aim was to make Christianity a religion for the Chinese and to do that it was necessary first to understand the people and thus having obtained a common ground with them to build thereon the nobler edifice of truth never disregarding whatever useful material could be found in the ruined walls of heathenism. The clear and forceful presentation by Mr. Mackenzie of the problems of the Chinese foreign missionary, made his address one of the most interesting and instructive of its kind we at Queen's have been privileged to hear.

YEAR MEETINGS.

'98-'99.

On Monday, the 15th inst., the junior and sophomore years assembled in the Junior Philosophy class-room in a joint meeting. The meeting was called to order by W. C. Dowsley, the president of '98. Before commencing the programme there was a matter affecting the whole student body, but '98 especially, to come before the meeting. On account of the absence of the secretary, G. H. Wilmer, E. Williamson was appointed *pro tem*. A committee was appointed to draft a letter of condolence to Mr. Anthony on account of the death of his mother, and to the friends of the late Duncan McRae, champion athlete in the fall of '94 and member of '98. The chairman then asked the president of '99 if there was any urgent business in connection with that year. As there was none he called on Miss Mudie for the first number on the programme, a violin solo. W. R. Tandy then favoured the meeting with a vocal solo, after which Miss Grenfell

gave a recitation. The next item was a duet by Messrs. Walker and McDonnell. The chairman then called on W. C. McIntyre, the orator of '98, for a short address on inter-year relations. After a solo by Miss Brock, J. A. McCallum gave his very "dramatic" recitation, "The Lightning-rod Dispenser." R. Herbison, M.A., representative from '98 Divinity Hall, followed with an oration on the benefits which accrue from the Arts students and those of Divinity Hall studying in the same building. It makes the religion of the Divinity student more rational, while it also keeps the studies of the Arts student from being too mechanical. J. Shortt, B.A., as representative from '99 Divinity Hall, expressed his pleasure at being present and made many a "hit" by his witty remarks, "in fact it was good indeed." After a solo by Miss Knight, D. M. Robertson, critic for '99, gave his criticism. With cheers for '98 and '99, a meeting long to be remembered by these years came to a close. We think that other years might follow this example and thus bring the members of different years into closer touch one with another.

'99.

The Sophomore year had an interesting meeting on March 23rd. Miss Flossie Gardiner contributed a piano solo. The historian, J. F. McDonald, gave two biographical sketches, and the president read a humorous article from the *Edinburgh Student*, descriptive of the St. Lawrence rapids. Undismayed by the approaching examinations the year will meet again on April 5th.

1900.

On March 18th a regular meeting of the year was held. After the business of the year was concluded a splendid programme was rendered which was greatly appreciated by the large number present. Miss Tandy headed the list with a piano solo which was loudly encored. Mr. McKay sent everyone into raptures with an Irish recitation, with the exception of the critic who said Mr. McKay did not look like an Irishman. Mr. Munroe then gave a delightful selection on the autoharp and month organ combined. Miss Macpherson favored the audience with a masterly violin solo and kindly responded to a clamorous encore. Mr. Hagar then began, in his usual flowery style, an eloquent discourse on Canadian winter sports, but digressed so far from his subject as to finish with an eulogy on Tennyson. The critic then gave his report amid loud applause. The meeting was a model of order, except that on one occasion two of the senior members of the year were found pulling each other's moustaches behind a seat at the back of the room.

DIVINITY HALL.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE regular meeting was held on March 20th, the President occupying the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed a deficit still of \$157.27. The Executive reported the following appointments for the summer: to St. Joseph's Island, D. L. Gordon; to Arrow River, W. M. Kannawin, B.A.; to Golden Lake, J. Wallace; to Hargrave, if taken up, J. R. Conn, M.A.

The recommendations of the Executive were adopted. J. L. Millar, B.A., gave an interesting talk on his experience in opening up new mission fields. Rev. M. MacKenzie of Honan, at present home on furlough, gave an interesting address.

NOTES.

D. McG. Gandier and A. D. McKimmon occupied the pulpit of Knox Church, Ottawa, on the 14th and 21st inst. respectively.

We heartily sympathize with F. A. McRae, who has been detained at home for several weeks by the illness of his mother.

The death of Rev. John Mutch of Chalmers Church, Toronto, was deeply felt by his many friends and acquaintances at Queen's. Our College was not his Alma Mater but he found in Queen's a spirit that responded to his own intense love for truth and when our Conference of Theological Alumni was formed, he registered as a member. We know of no one who strove more earnestly to keep in touch with the continuous advance of thought and to develop every talent with which he was endowed, and to say this is to accord him the highest tribute any man can receive. At the early age of forty-five he has been called to labour in another sphere; let us hope that his whole-souled consecration to all that was pure and true may inspire those who knew him to imitate his example and to carry on his work.

Of all the temptations which beset the student missionary or ordained clergyman perhaps none is more to be feared than the inclination to dabble in controversy either through the medium of the pulpit or of the local press. We should be grateful to our professors for their words of warning against apologetic preaching; if we have no positive practical theory of life to lay before a congregation we should step aside to make room for those who have. The preacher's office is not to awaken doubts but to teach men how to live. As to newspaper controversy, its tendency and results, so far as the settlement of religious questions is concerned, have surely been well illustrated in the Kingston press during the last

few months. When an essential doctrine of our faith has been attacked by a man of undoubted sincerity and influence, it may be well to let our voice be heard, provided we know whereof we speak; on other occasions we will lose nothing and retain much by preserving a dignified silence. The exponent of truth should not encourage triflers nor bring himself into contempt by answering a fool according to his folly.

In our last issue we pointed out that certain well-defined omens portended an increase in the ranks of the M.M.P.A. Our assertion has been amply justified. At Greig Place, Arnprior, on the 16th, instant Mr. Colin G. Young, B.A., ('93) was married at high noon to one of our most charming graduates, Miss Jean McG. Russell, B.A., of the class of '94. The ceremony was performed by two of our graduates, Revs. D. J. McLean and Dr. Campbell, and the young couple were assisted by Miss M. Russell and Mr. J. Wallace, undergraduates of '97. Two days later Mr. Young was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of Russelltown, Que. This charge was recently vacated by Mr. D. R. Drummond, M. A., who left it to become pastor of the leading church of St. Thomas, Ont. We voice the mind of the many student friends of Mr. and Mrs. Young in wishing them every prosperity and happiness in their new home.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

BOARDER—"Seems to me that D-I-n Sr. can reach a great distance."

Lady Boarder—"Yes, Mr. D-I-n has longer arms than any gentleman I have ever met." Sensation and many blushes on the part of D-I-n.

B-n-n—"Why would a barber rather shave two big broad-faced Dutchmen than a little skinny Irishman?"

W-n-d-l—"Give it up."

B-n-n—"Because he'd be paid for two."

Scene at tea-table March 16th. J. S. W-t-n—"So to-morrow is the day of the big fight."

A. R-n-n-e—"Yes; is it not a most disgraceful affair?"

J. K. C-l-k—"It is. Such things should be suppressed."

J. S. W-t-n—"In fact it is no credit to us to mention the thing. It shows an interest we should not feel in it."

W. C. B-n-n-t—"How do you think it will go?"

A. R-n-n-e—"Fitz. will win."

J. K. C-l-k—"He will not."

A. R-n-n-e—"I'll bet a dollar."

J. S. W-t-n—"I'll take you."

G. W. R-e, on leaving Convocation Hall after reading his sermon, was approached by a friend who asked him how he had succeeded. "First-rate," he replied, "the Principal seemed to be greatly impressed. I rather think I'll get a call; at any rate he asked for a second hearing."

Friend to T. K-n-n-dy—"How are you, Tommy?"

T. K-n-n-dy—"I didn't steal your gloves and it was some other person that changed the stuff in the parcel."

[A letter in verse by ———, of year'—, to ———, (who dwells under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains) showing remarkable promise in one so young and reflecting no small, &c., &c.]

I've just been reading the tale of Don Juan—

Easy reading; extremely entertaining;

What wild and reckless fancies, and eschewing

Stiff rules of art, the critic's voice disdaining—

Like honey, clay and buttermilk set stewing;

Suppose I now should tell you it is raining,

Or anything would come in pat and timed,

So you could not deny me that it rhymed.

Poor Byron is black balled because obscene,

Untutored child of genius and so forth,

Like bacon fried, he gives both fat and lean;

(The lean without the fat is little worth.)

The music of his verse is sweet and clean,

And steady as the needle to the north,

Of course you will find here there parenthesis

With sudden jerks in thought (sharp antithesis).

I've oft heard preachers quote him in the pulpit,

When warning sinners to take in a reef;

A shudder cold went through me (could I help it?)

They said my days were "in the yellow leaf."

Complacently the congregation gulped it,

As if it were a joint of stall-fed beef

Roasted at the fire, that in his bosom

Preyed. Pardon reader! I must now give you some

Word to weld the rhyme out while 'tis hot,

As Byron does. But I fear I something wander

Which in classic writing is a serious blot;

Yet Don Juan is oft inclined to maunder;

Betimes he stuffs his blind foot through the plot,

And tears the cob-web fabric all asunder,

Much like Haidee and Don were roughly parted—

A pair of lovers more than broken-hearted.

There's one thing may be said about the song,

Although I'm quite unfit to criticise,

Which in a college sprig is very wrong,

As if his red-bound gown contained ought wise—

But Don Juan is tedious and long.

Still here and there it smacks of apple pies.

Now I must close this letter unto you

With affectionate remembrance and adieu.

—X.Y.

W. C. B-n-tt (to friend who is examining the '97 Divinity photo)—"I wasn't always fat you know; why, I remember when I could run."

J. B. McK—"I was not so far out after all, boys, when I preached down east from Psalm 132: 14."

Prof. (in History Class)—"We have now reached the most important point in our lecture." Bell rings.

H. C. W-nd-l after appearing before the committee for the examination of students entering Divinity, was heard dolefully repeating to himself, "Would that my father had taught me the craft of a keeper of sheep."

VERCILES FROM EXCHANGES.

He read the books that all wise men writ;

He searched the world for knowledge, not for self;

He thought no man unknown, so keen his wit,

But once he met a stranger—'twas himself.

Mysterious nothing! How shall I define

Thy shapeless, baseless, placid emptiness?

Nor form nor color, sound nor size is thine,

Nor words nor figures can thy voice express;

But, though we cannot thee to aught compare,

A thousand things to thee may likened be;

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And, though thou art with nobody nowhere,
Yet half mankind devote themselves to thee.
How many heads thy mighty plans pursue!
What laboring hands thy portion only gain!
What busybodies thy doings only do!
To thee the great, the proud, the giddy bend,
And, like my sonnet, all in nothing end.

—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

I am her slave. Ah, this I know,
Although she would not have it so!

The truth my heart could not deny
When her dear face first met my eye—
That golden day six months ago.

'Twas summer then; now chill winds blow;
The fields then green are white with snow;
The world has changed, but still I sigh,

I am her slave!

Summer again will throb and glow,
The ice-bound brooks will laughing flow;
Will my sweetheart then pass me by?
Or will her smile be glad though shy,
When once again to her I show

I am her slave?

—Virginia Van de Water in Harper's Bazar.

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